

Subtitle B, referred to in par. (9)(C), is subtitle B (§§ 3501–3522) of title III of Pub. L. 100–690, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4254, which enacted subchapters I to III of this chapter. For complete classification of subtitle B to the Code, see Tables.

Section 5603(8) of this title, referred to in par. (12), was subsequently amended, and no longer defines “unit of general local government”. However, it now defines “unit of local government”.

AMENDMENTS

1998—Par. (7). Pub. L. 105–244 substituted “section 1001” for “section 1141(a)”.

1993—Par. (5). Pub. L. 103–82 added par. (5) and struck out former par. (5) which read as follows: “the term ‘Director’ means the Director of the ACTION Agency.”.

1989—Pub. L. 101–204 redesignated pars. (2) to (13) as (1) to (12), respectively, and struck out former par. (1) which read as follows: “the term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 105–244 effective Oct. 1, 1998, except as otherwise provided in Pub. L. 105–244, see section 3 of Pub. L. 105–244, set out as a note under section 1001 of Title 20, Education.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1993 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103–82 effective Apr. 4, 1994, see section 406(b) of Pub. L. 103–82, set out as a note under section 8332 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

CHAPTER 124—PUBLIC HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION

SUBCHAPTER I—PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION

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SUBCHAPTER I—PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION

§ 11901. Congressional findings

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Federal Government has a duty to provide public and other federally assisted low-income housing that is decent, safe, and free from illegal drugs;

(2) public and other federally assisted low-income housing in many areas suffers from rampant drug-related or violent crime;

(3) drug dealers are increasingly imposing a reign of terror on public and other federally assisted low-income housing tenants;

(4) the increase in drug-related and violent crime not only leads to murders, muggings, and other forms of violence against tenants, but also to a deterioration of the physical environment that requires substantial government expenditures;

(5) local law enforcement authorities often lack the resources to deal with the drug problem in public and other federally assisted low-income housing, particularly in light of the recent reductions in Federal aid to cities;

(6) the Federal Government should provide support for effective safety and security measures to combat drug-related and violent crime, primarily in and around public housing projects with severe crime problems;

(7) closer cooperation should be encouraged between public and assisted housing managers, local law enforcement agencies, and residents in developing and implementing anti-crime programs; and

(8) anti-crime strategies should be improved through the expansion of community-oriented policing initiatives.

(Pub. L. 100–690, title V, § 5122, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4301; Pub. L. 101–625, title V, § 581(a), Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4245; Pub. L. 105–276, title V, § 586(b), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2646.)

AMENDMENTS

1998—Par. (2). Pub. L. 105–276, § 586(b)(1), inserted “or violent” after “drug-related”.

Par. (4). Pub. L. 105–276, § 586(b)(2)(A), inserted “and violent” after “drug-related”.

Pars. (6) to (8). Pub. L. 105–276, § 586(b)(2)(B), (3), (4), added pars. (6) to (8).

1990—Pub. L. 101–625 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section read as follows: “The Congress finds that—

“(1) the Federal Government has a duty to provide public housing that is decent, safe, and free from illegal drugs;

“(2) public housing projects in many areas suffer from rampant drug-related crime;

“(3) drug dealers are increasingly imposing a reign of terror on public housing tenants;

“(4) the increase in drug-related crime not only leads to murders, muggings, and other forms of violence against tenants, but also to a deterioration of the physical environment that requires substantial government expenditures; and